



Ocean Acidification Data Stewardship (OADS) Project

Partial pressure (or fugacity) of carbon dioxide, pH on total scale, temperature, salinity and other variables collected from surface underway observations during the container ship Cap Blanche ship-of-opportunity (SOOP) cruises in the Pacific Ocean from 2016-10-19 to 2017-17-17 (NCEI Accession 0169600)

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ABSTRACT: This NCEI Accession consists of surface underway measurements of partial pressure (or fugacity) of carbon dioxide (seawater and atmospheric), ISFET-based pH (total scale), temperature, and salinity collected on 5 trans-Pacific sections during the container ship Cap Blanche ship-of-opportunity (SOOP) cruises in the Pacific Ocean from 2016-10-19 to 2017-17-17. Cruise names and EXPOCODEs: CB2016_10 (AG5W20161019), CB2017_01 (AG5W20170115), CB2017_03 (AG5W20170312), CB2017_05 (AG5W20170507), CB2017_11 (AG5W20171117). Since 1992, underway CO2 observations have been made between New Zealand and the U.S. West Coast. In 2010, ISFET-based pH measurements (total scale) were added to this equatorial Pacific SOOP-based time-series. All pH data, when available, are reported on the total scale and at SST. This effort was conducted with the support of NOAA's Ocean Observing and Monitoring Division in the Climate Program Office (CPO) and NOAA's Ocean Acidification Program (OAP).

CITE AS: Cosca, Catherine E.; US DOC/NOAA/OAR > Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) (2018). Partial pressure (or fugacity) of carbon dioxide, pH on total scale, temperature, salinity and other variables collected from surface underway observations during the container ship Cap Blanche ship-of-opportunity (SOOP) cruises in the Pacific Ocean from 2016-10-19 to 2017-17-17 (NCEI Accession 0169600). [indicate subset used]. NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. Dataset. https://doi.org/10.7289/v5c24tq2. Accessed [date].

NCEI metadata

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IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION FOR THIS DATA PACKAGE:

NCEI ACCESSION: 0169600

NCEI DOI: https://doi.org/10.7289/v5c24tq2

EXPOCODE: AG5W20161019; AG5W20170115; AG5W20170312; AG5W20170507; AG5W20171117;

CRUISE ID: CB2016 10; CB2017 01; CB2017 03; CB2017 05; CB2017 11;

SECTION/LEG: SOOP;

TYPES OF STUDY:

Surface underway;

TEMPORAL COVERAGE:

START DATE: 2016-10-19 END DATE: 2017-11-17

SPATIAL COVERAGE:

NORTH BOUNDARY: 47.9145

WEST BOUNDARY: 174.9563 EAST BOUNDARY: -124.6551

SOUTH BOUNDARY: -36.422

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES:

Pacific Ocean, Equatorial Pacific;

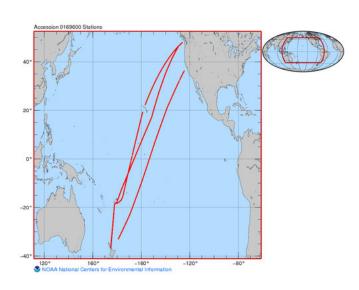
PLATFORMS:

Cap Blanche (ID: AG5W);

RESEARCH PROJECT(S):

PMEL Sustained Investment Coastal Underway Ocean Acidification Observations; NOAA's Ocean Observing and Monitoring Division in the Climate Program Office (CPO);

VARIABLES / PARAMETERS:



Abbreviation: pH_TOT_INSITU

pH scale: Total

Observation type: ISFET-based pH measurement, surface underway

Measured or calculated: Measured

Calculation method and

parameters: IN/P

Sampling instrument: Ship's underway seawater system

Analyzing instrument: ISFET pH systems including Honeywell Durafet III pH electrode and Orion Chloride Ion Selective Electrode built

pH

in Todd Martz's laboratory at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Temperature of pH

measurement: In situ

Detailed sampling and

analyzing information: Please refer to the cited methods description file.

Replicate information: N/A

Standardization pH data were calibrated using surface bottle measurements collected via the underway analytical system and

description: preserved with mercuric chloride for later analysis in the laboratory at NOAA/PMEL (specifically for dissolved

inorganic carbon [DIC] and total alkalinity [TA]).

Standardization Calibration samples were collected every 6-12 hours, typically resulting in ~30-60 samples per roughly two-week

frequency: crossing.

pH standard values: N/A

Temperature of

standardization: In situ (=SST)

Temperature correction NI/A

method: IN/

At what temperature was

pH reported: In situ (=SST)

Uncertainty: Accuracy: 0.007; Short term precision (hours): 0.0005; Long term precision (weeks): 0.004

Quality flag convention: WOCE quality control flags are used: 2 = good value, 3 = questionable value, 4 = bad value

Method reference: Martz, T. R., J. G. Connery, and K. S. Johnson (2010), Testing the Honeywell Durafet for seawater pH

applications, Limnol. Oceanogr. Methods, 8, 172-184, doi:10.4319/lom.2010.8.172.

Researcher name: Catherine E. Cosca

Researcher institution: NOAA Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (NOAA/PMEL) and University of Washington Joint Institute

for the Study of Atmosphere and Ocean

pCO2 (fCO2) autonomous

Abbreviation: fCO2W@SST

Unit: uatm

Observation type: Surface underway In-situ / Manipulation /

Response variable:

In-situ observation

Measured or calculated: Measured

Sampling instrument: Seawater pump

Location of seawater

intake:

Analyzing instrument:

General Oceanics 8050. PMEL system ID: GO7

Detailed sampling and analyzing information:

The sampling and analyzing methods of the Neill/General Oceanics Underway pCO2 systems are described in detail in: Pierrot, D.; Neill, C.; Sullivan, K.; Castle, R.; Wanninkhof, R.; Luger, H.; Johannessen, T.; Olsen, A.;

Feely, R.A.; and Cosca, C.E. (2009). Recommendations for autonomous underway pCO2 measuring systems and

data-reduction routines. Deep-Sea Res., II, v. 56, pp. 512-522.

Equilibrator type: Shower head

Equilibrator volume:

~0.5 L

Is the equilibrator vented

Vented

or not: Water flow rate: 3 L/min

Gas flow rate: $\sim 0.8 \text{ L/m}$

How was temperature

inside the equilibrator measured:

Hart Scientific model 1521 digital thermometer, serial number A77488, with an NIST traceable model 5610 thermistor probe, serial number A9B0916. Accurate to ± 0.01 °C.

How was pressure inside the equilibrator measured:

Setra 239 differential pressure transducer, accurate to \pm 0.15 hPa. The equilibrator was passively vented to a secondary equilibrator, and the Licor sample output was vented to the laboratory when CO2 measurements were made, thus equilibrator headspace pressure was assumed to be laboratory pressure. Pressure in the laboratory was

measured with a GE Druck barometer, serial number 3013024, with an accuracy of \pm 0.01 %fs.

Drying method for gas:

From Pierrot, et al.: Sample air is dried in a condenser that is cooled to 4-5 °C by a Peltier thermoelectric device. This partially dried air flushes a chamber that is vented and remains at ambient pressure. The dried air inside the chamber is used as the counter flow in the Nafion � tubing. A vacuum pump pulls the dried air from the chamber first through a fixed restrictor and then through the Nafion® tubes, thus creating an absolute pressure and corresponding partial pressure gradient for water vapor across the membrane. When atmospheric air is measured, some of the partially dried air (80- 100 ml/min) is pushed through a Nafion® tube, the analyzer and out a vent instead of flushing the chamber. The headspace gas, when being measured, is circulated in a closed loop through the analyzer at a rate similar to that of the atmospheric air (80-100 ml/min). It is dried first in the condenser, then in a Nafion® tube prior to entering the analyzer and being returned to the equilibrator. Typically, the water mole fraction (xH2O) in the dried gas is about 2 parts per thousand (ppt), which corresponds to a dew point temperature of about -20 °C. The liquid water condensed out of the sample air streams is removed by peristaltic pumps into the vent equilibrator at intervals determined by the user.

SEA CO2 gas detector manufacturer:

Licor, Inc

SEA CO2 gas detector

Licor 7000, IRG4-0560

model:

SEA CO2 gas detector

0.2 µatm resolution:

SEA CO2 gas detector

uncertainty:

0.3 µatm for equilibrator measurements, 0.2 • atm for atmospheric measurements

Standardization

technique:

The system runs a full cycle in approximately 7 hours. The cycle starts with 4 standard gases, then measures three rounds of 6 atmopherice samples followed by 50 surface water samples. Each new gas is flushed through the Licor

Analyzer for 2 minutes prior to a stop-flow measurement.

Standardization frequency:

Every 7 hours

Standard gas

Standard gases are supplied by NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Monitoring Division, in

Boulder, CO, and are directly traceable to the WMO scale. manufacturer:

Standard gas concentration:

LL122869, 304.26 ppm; LL55878, 405.96 ppm; LL122887, 496.84 ppm; LL154680, 867.21 ppm

Standard gas uncertainty: 0.01 ppm

Water vapor correction

Details of the data reduction are described in Pierrot, et.al. (2009). method:

Temperature correction

method:

Details of the data reduction are described in Pierrot, et.al. (2009).

At what temperature was

pCO2 reported:

In situ sea surface temperature

Uncertainty: $\pm 2 \mu atm$

Quality flag convention: WOCE quality control flags are used: 2 = good value, 3 = questionable value, 4 = bad value

Method reference: Pierrot, D.; Neill, C.; Sullivan, K.; Castle, R.; Wanninkhof, R.; Luger, H.; Johannessen, T.; Olsen, A.; Feely, R.A.;

and Cosca, C.E. (2009). Recommendations for autonomous underway pCO2 measuring systems and data-

reduction routines. Deep-Sea Res., II, v. 56, pp. 512-522.

Researcher name: Catherine E. Cosca

Researcher institution: Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Sea Surface Temperature

Abbreviation: SST(TSG) C

Unit: Degree Celcius

Observation type: Surface Underway

In-situ / Manipulation / In-situ observation Response variable:

Measured or calculated: Measured

Sampling instrument: Seabird 38, serial number 3848581-0383

Uncertainty: 0.0025°C

Salinity

Abbreviation: SAL(TSG) PERMIL

Unit: permil

Observation type: Surface Underway

In-situ / Manipulation / **Response variable:**

In-situ observation

Measured or calculated: Measured

Sampling instrument: Seabird 45, serial number 4539646-0143

Uncertainty: 0.005 PSU

Mole fraction of CO2 in the equilibrator headspace (dry) at equilibrator temperature

Abbreviation: xCO2W ppm

Unit: ppm

Observation type: Surface Underway

In-situ / Manipulation /

Response variable:

In-situ observation

Measured or calculated: Measured

Sampling instrument: Licor 7000, IRG4-0560

Analyzing instrument:

Duration:

Detailed sampling and analyzing information:

See Pierrot et al. for details.

Uncertainty: 0.3 ppm

Mole fraction of CO2 measured in dry outside air

Abbreviation: xCO2A ppm

Unit: ppm

Observation type: Surface Underway In-situ / Manipulation / In-situ observation Response variable:

Measured or calculated: Measured

Sampling instrument: Licor 7000, IRG4-0560

Analyzing instrument:

Duration:

Detailed sampling and

analyzing information: See Pierrot et al. for details.

Uncertainty: 0.2 ppm

Mole fraction of CO2 measured in dry outside air associated with each water analysis.

Abbreviation: xCO2A_interpolated_ppm

Unit: ppm

Observation type: Surface Underway

In-situ / Manipulation /

Response variable: In-situ observation

Measured or calculated: Measured

Calculation method and

parameters: Values are interpolated between measurements of xCO2A_ppm

Sampling instrument: Licor 7000, IRG4-0560

Analyzing instrument:

Duration:

Detailed sampling and analyzing information:

See Pierrot et al. for details.

Uncertainty: 0.2 ppm

Partial pressure and fugacity of CO2 in air corresponding to the interpolated xCO2 (xCO2A interpolated ppm) at SST and 100% humidity

Abbreviation: pCO2A_uatm, fCO2A_uatm

Unit: µatm

Observation type: Surface Underway

In-situ / Manipulation / In sit

Response variable: In-situ observation

Measured or calculated: Measured

Calculation method and

parameters:

Values are interpolated between measurements of xCO2_ATM_ppm

Sampling instrument: Licor 7000, IRG4-0560

Analyzing instrument:

Duration:

Detailed sampling and

analyzing information:

See Pierrot et al. for details.

Uncertainty: 0.2 µatm

DATA PACKAGES RELATED TO THIS ONE:

NCEI Accession(s) SOOP M/S Cap Blanche Lines;

PUBLICATIONS DESCRIBING THIS DATA SET:

Pierrot, D.; Neill, C.; Sullivan, K.; Castle, R.; Wanninkhof, R.; Luger, H.; Johannessen, T.; Olsen, A.; Feely, R.A.; and Cosca, C.E. (2009). Recommendations for autonomous underway pCO2 measuring systems and data-reduction routines. Deep-Sea Res., II, v. 56, pp. 512-522.

Feely, R.A., R. Wanninkhof, H.B. Milburn, C.E. Cosca, M. Stapp, and P.P. Murphy, A new automated underway system for making high precision pCO2 measurements onboard research ships, Analytica Chim. Acta, 377, 185-191, 1998.

Wanninkhof and Thoning, Measurement of fugacity of Carbon Dioxide in surface water and air using continuous sampling methods, Marine Chemistry, 44, 189-205, 1993.

Martz, T. R., J. G. Connery, and K. S. Johnson (2010), Testing the Honeywell Durafet for seawater pH applications, Limnol. Oceanogr. Methods, 8, 172-184, doi:10.4319/lom.2010.8.172.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

http://www.pmel.noaa.gov/co2/

FUNDING AGENCY:

NOAA's Climate Program Office and Ocean Acidification Program

PROJECT TITLE: Surface Water pCO2 Measurements from Ships; West Coast Ocean Acidification Monitoring Network: Volunteer Observing Ships

PROJECT ID:

SUBMITTED BY: Catherine E. Cosca (Cathy.Cosca@noaa.gov)

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